

## The Times-Dispatch

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SUNDAY, JANUARY 1, 1911.

## A PRAYER AND A PROMISE.

This is the first day of a New Year. We pray that it may be a very happy year for all our friends everywhere, that they may have good health and abundant prosperity; that goodness and mercy may follow them through the year, and all the days of their lives; that they may be spared from all sorrow and discontent and suffering, and that those blessings, which we ask for those whom we respect and love may be extended to those who have deservingly used us.

"While the earth remaineth, seed-time and harvest, and cold and heat, and summer and winter, and day and night shall not cease."

"Oh that men would praise the Lord for His goodness, and for His wonderful works to the children of men!"

## BRUTALITY TO AMERICANS.

The alleged brutal treatment of Americans in Honduras has aroused some indignation on the part of some of our bellicose fellow-citizens who insist that "the National honor" must be upheld, even to the extent, if needs be, of shedding some of the National blood and increasing the National pension lists. Now comes the Montgomery Advertiser with the brutal suggestion, that "there is room enough in the United States for her natives who are capable of making a living in those South American mangrove called republics," and with the further even more brutal counsel: "Let Americans stay at home."

The Hague Conference, or some other conference, ought to make a rule to the effect that whenever an American is found trying to "get in on a good thing" in some other country than his own and should be shot or locked up by the people he is trying to "do" it. It is not to be regarded as in any sense incumbent upon the American Government to go to his relief.

Our West, when a man is caught taking another man's horse, no questions are asked if the neighbors take a vital interest in his case. Undesirable citizens are frequently disposed of in American communities. We have killed at times bunches of Chinese and Italians without many of our people thinking that we had done anything very wrong, and in claiming the liberty of taking care of our own interests by violence we should not withhold from other less well-ordered States and countries the privilege of handling their problems in the same effective way.

It has been found in nearly every case, we believe, that the Americans who have been brutally treated were engaged in pursuits of no earthly advantage to the communities in which they were operating.

## THE TRUE STATUS OF THE JEWS.

Rabbi Calisch delivered a most impressive discourse at the Beth Abraham Temple Friday night, in which he protested against the misjudgment of the Jews. He would have them judged by the same judgment that the Christians are judged, or are supposed to be judged by—"class for class, station for station, opportunity for opportunity." "We don't want to be judged as they, but as individuals. We do not ask for recognition, commercially, socially or politically, as a group, but as units. We don't want a man to be elected to office because he is a Jew. But we don't want him to be turned down only because he is a Jew. We want him to stand or fall on his individual merit."

There has been nothing finer than that said by anybody at any time. It is not a plea; it is a demand. It is not a prayer, but a protest, and that Christian must, indeed, be steeped in "medieval religious antipathy" who is not touched by this strong, manly, dignified and just presentation of the cause of a race which has accomplished more and suffered more than any other people in the history of the world.

A recent writer has said: "There is something eternal about the Jew. He is a mighty force in the world to-day. So was he yesterday—that long yesterday that stretches back to the gray dawn of humanity. And so will he apparently be to-morrow—the to-morrow that will fade into twilight only when the race of man is being prepared for its end."

The Jew to-day is the mighty force he is in the world only because he has demonstrated in competitive struggle that he possesses power. He has a seat at our council table because he has fought his way into the house. We accept no other certificate to a seat at this table. Therefore we have in the United States, as large factors in our affairs, Jews like Oscar S. Straus, Nathan Straus, Dr. Felix Adler, Jacob H. Schiff, James Speyer, Isaac N. Seligman and Isidor Singer.

Oscar S. Straus, formerly Secretary of Commerce and Labor, is best known as a man in whom ability and fidelity are so blended that three Presidents of the United States, representing the two great political parties, have honored him by appointing him to important public positions. Mr. Cleveland

first named him minister to Turkey. That so ably and faithfully did Mr. Straus perform the duties of his office that Mr. McKinley urged him to remain at the court of the Sultan. And Mr. Roosevelt completed this series of non-partisan presidential appointments by having Mr. Straus to become a member of the cabinet, incidentally, Mr. Straus is a member of the International Court of Arbitration of The Hague.

Capacity for public service seems to run in the Straus family. Nathan Straus has saved the lives of thousands of New York babies by furnishing pure milk to the poor, while Isidor, another brother, made a reputation in Congress as an advocate of tariff reform.

Of another kind of public service, Dr. Felix Adler has given much. His work for the community takes the form of advancement of its moral and educational interests. Thirty years ago he founded the New York Society for Ethical Culture.

In the field of finance the names of Jacob H. Schiff, James Speyer and Isaac N. Seligman are conspicuous, while two representatives of the race, Isidor Seligman and Morris L. Seligman, from Maryland, and Simon Guggenheim from Colorado, hold seats in the United States Senate.

The Jews occupy exalted positions in the great educational institutions of the world. Ranking among the highest in American college faculties are

those of Harvard, Morris Loeb, of New York University; Morris L. Seligman, of Pennsylvania; Seligman, Baer and Götthelf, of Columbia, and Hollander, of Johns Hopkins.

In England the Jew may be found at the front in every walk of life, although it was not until 1833 that a Jew could become a lawyer in that country, only since 1858 was it eligible for him to be an alderman or a mayor, and only since 1858 could he hold a seat in Parliament. How well the Jews of England have availed themselves of these rights may be understood when the fact is recalled that in 1875, Rothschild, 1885 became a member of the House of Lords, that five Jews have since been Lord mayors of London, and that Disraeli entered Parliament and afterward became the greatest prime minister of England since the days of Pitt.

We wish Rabbi Calisch a very happy New Year and thank him for his splendid presentation of the true status of the Jews.

## "THIS KING BUSINESS."

Some damned fool is always rocking the boat or making trouble of one sort and another. The other night when President Taft entered the theatre in Washington, the play, which had begun, was suspended, a squad of chorus soldiers in military trappings marched to the footlights, drew their gleaming swords, stood at salute until the President was seated, upon the accomplishment of which graceful feat the orchestra played with fine trombone effects, "God Save the King," while, as the narrative from which we have obtained these facts, continues, "the audience tittered." What the audience should have done was to have laughed outright.

Mr. Taft ought to serve notice on the managers of the alleged playhouses in Washington that if this sort of thing is not stopped he will not attend any more of their performances. We believe that all possible respect should be paid to the President of the United States; but this kind of thing is not showing the President proper respect. It invariably brings down the galleries, but it also invariably brings out a mass of distorted visions of "this King business," which must be distasteful to so well balanced an American as the great Virginian from Ohio County.

## SEEKING THINGS EVERY DAY.

The New York World "has 'em again" and is now cutting up powerful because Sheehan may be elected United States Senator from New York as the special representative of Thomas F. Ryan. It is a rare day that something, or somebody, does not disturb the equilibrium of our great contemporary. Last week it was almost beside itself because Governor Dix intended to make Grady the Democratic leader in the New York Senate, and then it gave way to its emotions because Governor Dix might possibly take his orders from Murphy. Grady has been elected out and Osborne has been selected as the political counsel of the new Governor. But the World always has Mr. Ryan to fall back on and old Pierpont Morgan is within easy reach when Mr. Ryan is out of the country, or down in Virginia. If Mr. Sheehan is defeated, and we hope sincerely that he will be for the good of the party and country, it is dollars to doughnuts that The World will be able to listen to Mr. Ryan some other individual design against the public peace.

## "THE OPEN PULPIT."

The Rev. George Chalmers Richmond has been engaged in a controversy with Chancellor-Bishop McKay-Smith, of the Philadelphia Diocese, about the advisability of allowing a Presbyterian minister to occupy the pulpit of St. John's, of which Dr. Richmond is pastor. We are informed by a special dispatch to the Baltimore Sun from Philadelphia that Dr. Richmond has served notice on Bishop McKay-Smith that unless he retracted his statements Dr. Richmond would publish some of the Bishop's correspondence which would prove the Bishop to be a "liar."

We do not know how it all started, and we have lost some of the points in the fracas, but it is said that "Dr. Richmond objects to Bishop McKay-Smith calling him an 'upstart, free-lance and trouble-maker,' and says that he has letters in which the Bishop highly commends him and has consulted him about the management of this Diocese." There ought to be some way to compose such disturbances in Zion as this appears to be. We do not believe for a moment that Bishop McKay-Smith is a liar; he has certainly not borne that reputation among respectable and God-fearing people all these years, and whether Dr. Richmond be an "upstart, free-lance and trouble-maker" or not, it would seem, in the circumstances, that he might be

charged with being of a somewhat disputatious nature.

Speaking as an interested observer, without the pale, we would venture the suggestion that if the "open pulpit" is to result in such disturbances as this, it would be better to repeal Canon 19 forthwith.

## JOSEPHUS DANIELS' SILVER.

"To Josephus Daniels, from friends and Democrats of North Carolina, in recognition of his loyal, courageous and eminent services to his party and to his State, December 25th, 1910."

That is the inscription on the massive silver waiter which is a part of the silver service presented to Josephus Daniels, Editor of the Raleigh News and Observer, just a week ago. The presentation speech was made by former Governor Charles B. Aycock, and it was, therefore, particularly well done. The reply of Mr. Daniels was also in excellent form. The service is described by the News and Observer as "a most elaborate one, engraved beautifully and with a raised ornamentation of grapes and vines on the massive waiter."

We have not agreed with Mr. Daniels in many of his views, and we have at times been somewhat doubtful of his political activities, but we congratulate him upon the recognition his services have received from many of the most eminent men in his State and party. He must have been very much touched by this manifestation of good will and hearty appreciation, and we felicitate him upon his happy fortune.

## THE CHEAP NEWSPAPER.

During the year which closes to-day the Boston Globe, which General Charles H. Taylor has built up from almost nothing into one of the most valuable newspaper properties in the country, took in more money for subscriptions and more money from advertising than in any previous year. The Globe maintained its subscription price and increased its circulation; the Herald came down to 1 cent and went into bankruptcy.

From this statement of facts the Hartford Courant concludes that "the public do not care much about this cheap paper business." The Globe is doing better than any of the other Boston papers at the old price; "The Transcript sticks to its 3 cents and prospers steadily, amid the '1-cent' efforts of others. Circumstances sometimes compel a reduction to the lower prices, but the cases are the most exceptional where such reduction fails to reduce also the quality of the newspaper itself." Besides, the people have a way of taking the newspapers at their own valuation, and being given a paper that does not think itself worth much, if anything, they are inclined oftentimes to think that it is really worth less than nothing.

To print a paper for actually less than the white paper itself costs is about the very worst business that ever was undertaken. Of course, the publishers expect to pay from their advertising what they lose on their subscriptions, but that does not seem to be quite business-like. Moreover, the reduction of the subscription price is not necessary to the increase of circulation. Take one of the cases we have in mind; the case of the Charlotte Observer. Its subscription price is "Daily and Sunday" \$5 the year, and notwithstanding that it now has more active competition than ever before, it has a larger circulation and makes more money on subscriptions and advertisements than at any previous time in its history. What would the New York Evening Post look like at 1 cent? Who would care for the Boston Transcript at a penny a copy? A newspaper must have individuality and merit, and when it has, it will always have its own public which it would lose, surely, if it should try to cut its price to catch the public that has always been going somewhere else.

## OVERWORKED.

If a comparative study might be made of conditions, we believe that the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States would be found to be the most overworked men in the public service of the nation. The Court is behind its docket now, and it will be behind it for a long time yet; indeed, it will be the achievement of a decade if it shall ever get ahead.

In his annual report Attorney-General Wickersham says that at the beginning of the October term in 1900 the number of cases on the docket coming over from the previous term was 363. At the same time in 1905, the number had increased to 478. At the same time this year, the cases remaining undeposited numbered 586. Three hundred and ninety-five cases were disposed of by the Court at its last term. With the new cases tacked on there will be 581 cases at this present term of the Court.

These statistics show the justness of the position of President Taft, who has repeatedly recommended that appeals to the Supreme Court be limited, and that "the burden of unnecessary appeals be removed." Many appeals are taken to the highest Court with no hope of reversal, but with the desire for delay. They are taken on technical matters which do not reach the substance of the case or touch its merits.

A docket such as the Supreme Court has means fearful labor and incessant study on the part of the Justices, who, if they had only a reasonable number of cases to decide, might give each case longer and more searching study—which would result in untold benefit both to the litigants and to American jurisprudence.

## A SKYSCRAPER CHURCH.

So rapidly are some churches expanding the scope of their activities that some of them are planning to erect

skyscrapers, in which there shall be housed all the departments of church work, the church proper and regular business offices.

The Travis Park Methodist Church, of San Antonio, Texas, is deliberating over the question of building a skyscraper church, twelve stories high, with a deep basement. The church society will use the basement for practical purposes of various sorts. The church auditorium will be on the first floor and will seat 3,500 people. The Sunday school rooms will be on the second floor, as well as a library, social rooms, playrooms, a restaurant, with kitchen attached, bathrooms and a swimming pool, a gymnasium and a day nursery. The ten upper stories will be made into offices and rented to business men.

The Baltimore Sun says in connection with this project:

"In a good many American cities and in more than one Christian denomination the idea seems to be developing that a church building should not be simply and merely a temple of worship, but should be rather a completely equipped institution for the promotion of all manner of practical benevolence and for the forwarding of all kinds of effort which aim at human uplift and moral progress. This practical utilization of church plants is taking form in many ways, and in some instances it is getting church organizations more or less into business."

The idea is, of course, somewhat striking, but it will take a long time to convince many churches that they should go into business on so large a scale, even though the enterprise be wholly praiseworthy.

## OF HIM WHO CHANGETH NOT.

(Selected for The Times-Dispatch.) "Jesus Christ, the same yesterday, to-day and forever."—Hebrews xiii, 8.

What a comfortable scripture this is to contemplate as we enter another year! What a consoling thought, amid the uncertainties of the future, and the inevitable changes and chances which must ensue in this year we have now entered, to feel, "They shall perish, but Thou remainest, and they all shall wax old as a garment, and as a vesture shalt Thou fold them up, and they shall be changed; but Thou art the same; and Thy years shall not fail."

Another year has passed, agitated by a large number of the sundry and manifold changes of this world over which sin, and sorrow, and death have held sway, though doubtless it has perfected many a saint; brought many a wanderer home; and taken to safety those who will never know another misgiving. But these twelve months that have perished from the visible creation have been, known, remembered and recorded by Him who, seated on His imperishable throne, gathers up the ages of ages in the hollow of His hand, and counts them all but as a watch that is past. "Jesus Christ, the same yesterday, to-day and forever." Each of us have left before Him an indelible memorial of what we have thought, said or done, and in our secret hearts we must feel how little of good as compared with how much

of evil! How much more have we left undone than we have done! The saintliest of us can only be self-condemned and sorrowing penitents.

The past we must leave to the mercy, the future to the Providence of God. There is but one hope for sinners in and through the Blood of the Cross. So let us enter on the New Year, and make it a period for such inquiries as these: For what purpose has God brought me thus far on my road? Others have been called to their account; why has He spared me? Is it not that I may repent and perfect my repentance through living each day as in my Master's presence?

Let us earnestly and devotedly try by His grace to "add to our faith, virtue, and to virtue knowledge, and to knowledge temperance, and to temperance patience, and to patience godliness, and to godliness brotherly kindness, and to brotherly kindness charity."

For these purposes, God, in His tender love and pity, has spared us; and we must take heed that the opportunity be not lost!

And, that it may not be, we must pray Him to forgive us all the past, and to deliver us from his guilt, and its influences that were evil; we must pray Him to turn our hearts wholly to Him, and hold us close to Him now at this present, and that He will take our future, unknown to us, into His hands. We must pray Him to so let us live that death may not find us unprepared. As we look forward to the future, whatever it may be, which may remain to us, "that road, of which we know not one single turn, that ocean of which we know not one rock, one shoal, or one storm, that may await us"—we must commit our ways and ourselves simply into His keeping.

Our times are in His hand; let us be content and thankful it is so. Let us not doubt that He who hath begun a good work in us will perform it unto the day of the Lord Jesus Christ, so that we be not wanting to ourselves. And since in the midst of life we are in death, and there is but one savior, and but one Saviour, let us hold firm to the knowledge that "Jesus Christ, the same yesterday, to-day and forever," is that one Saviour, and knoweth the secrets of our hearts, and will not shut His merciful ears to our prayers, but will help and guide us through this year, and all others we may live, if we only trust and go in earnest prayer to Him for help.

Mrs. Eddy has not yet "come back," but as there appears to be a determination in some quarters to have a "manifestation" of her in the flesh, it would not be a bad idea for the orthodox to reinforce the guard at Mount Auburn Cemetery for the present at least.

"Nat Goodwin" and his most recent wife is the apt expression used by the Newport News Times-Herald. Really, Nat will soon have to adopt the card index system.

## ONLY ONE VOTE LOST FOR LORD FAIRFAX

BY LA MARQUISE DE FONTENAY.

LORD FAIRFAX, who, born as an American citizen, secured British naturalization, in order to obtain possession of the prerogatives of the Scotch peerage which had come to him by inheritance, received one solitary vote at the election of the sixteen Scotch peers, held just a year ago in Holyrood Palace, to represent their order in the House of Lords at Westminster. He was the object of a good deal of banter about his having cast his solitary vote, he himself had cast his solitary vote. Perhaps he did, and resented the chaff; for at the election held last week at Holyrood, not even a single vote was recorded in his behalf.

All the surviving representative peers of the last Parliament were re-elected, and to fill the vacancies left by the recent death of Lord Borthwick and Lord Carnwath, the young Earl of Melville and Leven and Lord Torphichen were chosen. Lord Torphichen was formerly a representative peer, but was ousted at the election a year ago, in consequence of his favorable attitude towards the budget. The other representative peers are Lords Balfour, Haddington, Rothes, Mar and Kellie, Lauderdale, Dundonald, Mar, Falkland, Sinclair, Belhaven, Morton, Northesk, Semple and Saltoun.

Lord Torphichen's peerage is the only one which owes its existence to the Knights Templar. Sir James Sandilands was at the time of the Reformation, master of the Scottish Langue, or branch, of the Order of the Knights Hospitaller of the Temple, sometimes known as the Knights of St. John, and also as the Knights of the Sovereign Order of Malta. As such he enjoyed a place in Parliament, not only among the peers—he was also bound by vows of celibacy—but also among the great barons, in rights of the barony of Torphichen, which was comprised in the peerage of the order. Sir James was led by his father's close intimacy with John Knox, the Reformer, to become a convert to the doctrine of the Reformed Church, and resigning his ecclesiastical office and possessions to the crown in 1560, he immediately thereon, from Mary, Queen of Scots, a grant continuing to him, his heirs and assigns the land and baronies belonging to the order in Scotland. He, therefore, continued to bear no longer as Prior of the Order of St. John, but in his own right, the title of Lord Torphichen. Unhappily for the order, which was passing to his brothers' son, James, since then the Barony of Torphichen has descended in the male line, direct, the present peer being the twelfth since the reign of Queen Mary.

Of course the history of the Sandilands family, of which Lord Torphichen is the chief, goes very much further back than the Reformation, for the first lord, in order to have been Prior of the Order of St. John, in the days of Mary, Queen of Scots, must have been able to show at least eight generations of exclusively noble ancestry, both on the father's and mother's side, genealogical qualifications of this kind being then, as to-day, indispensable to full knighthood of the order. In fact, the Lords of Sandilands, in Douglasdale, were already in possession of Sandilands in the lands of Calder, and obtained the peerage of Torphichen, which are still owned by the present Lord Torphichen, early in the fourteenth century. One of the Lords of Sandilands and Calder married Prin-

cess Joan of Scotland, daughter of King Robert II. The present Lord Torphichen divorced his wife, a daughter of Lieutenant-General Charles E. Gordon, some twenty years ago, and his eldest son, James, master of Torphichen, succeeded to the peerage at the age of eighteen months, while acting as acting commissioner and administrator of Nyassaland, in Africa.

With regard to the other new representative peer, the young Earl of Leven and Melville, he came into the public eye rather prominently a year or so ago, through his presentation to the late King of a sum of some \$150,000, for use in the arrangement of a chapel of the Knights of the Scottish Order of the Thistle, which is now completed, and is to be consecrated to the service of the order some time this summer, in the presence of the King and Queen.

Lord Leven's father was a well known figure here in America, and well known members of the British peerage possessed a more extensive acquaintance with people and conditions in the United States. He was "best man" at the wedding in New York of Miss Gordon-Lennox to the late Duke of Manchester, and was head of two of the biggest Anglo-American banking houses in London, namely, those of Melville, Evans & Co., and of Williams, Thornton & Co., which played a great role in international finance during the early years of Queen Victoria's reign.

Lord Leven's grandfather, the eleventh earl, married the daughter of Henry Thornton, M. P., the friend of William Pitt, and the son of the Earl of Glendower, in his younger years. Indeed the Thornton Villa, at Clapham, so graphically portrayed by Lord Beaconsfield in the opening chapters of the novel left unfinished at his death, was the headquarters of that society of wealthy aristocrats constituting the pillars of the Exeter Hall School, who led the Abolitionist movement in England, and who for a time exercised a most powerful influence upon English politics. Henry Thornton, "Prayers" had a wide vogue in this country, about fifty years ago, and proved a source of large revenue to the author.

Lord Leven's family is a very ancient one. Melville is not only a patronymic, but likewise the title of one of its peerages, the present head of the family being fourteenth Earl of Leven and eleventh Earl of Melville. The Melvilles flourished in the reign of David I. William, the Lion and of Malcolm IV., one of them being the latter's Lord Justiciary of Scotland. The first Lord Melville of the present creation was the ambassador sent by King James VI. of Scotland to plead with Queen Elizabeth for the life of Mary, Queen of Scots, to an Earl of Melville by King William III., and married the granddaughter of that Sir Alexander Leslie, who was one of the greatest generals of his time, and who, after having been appointed by King Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden, held marshal of his army for his many victories in the Thirty Years' War, was created Lord Halcyn and Earl of Leven by Charles I. The earldom was made transmissible to the female as well as the male line, and on the second Earl of Leven's two daughters, Margaret and Catherine, who had succeeded to his honors, dying without issue, the Earldom of Leven and Barony of Halcyn passed to the second Earl of Melville, who, as stated above, was a son of the granddaughter of the first Lord Leven.

Since then the two earldoms, namely, those of Leven and of Melville, have been held by one and the same person, and are now owned by the new representative peer of Scotland, who, I may add, is a Scotchman, and one of the richest members of the peerage. (Copyright, 1910, by the Brentwood Company.)

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